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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
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APR 1 1959
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

East-West foreign ministers' conference scheduled.

Chinese Reds installed Panchen Lama & puppet regime in Tibet.

Communists reported purging Iraqi government.

United States

Federal jobless benefits extended on limited basis for 3 months.

Service chiefs said U.S. had much more nuclear retaliatory strength than needed to destroy USSR.

U.S. reported to have world's greatest concentration of radioactive strontium-90 fallout.

Congress started Easter recess.

WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMANY

Foreign Ministers' Talks Set. The Western Big 3 powers & the USSR agreed in an exchange of notes Mar. 26-30 to open a foreign ministers' conference in Geneva May 11 to discuss the German problem & prepare the way for a summit meeting.

Similar but not identical U.S., British & French notes, replying to the Soviet message of Mar. 2, suggested Mar. 26 that the ministers consider a broad agenda, including proposals for a German peace treaty & the future status of Berlin.

The U.S. & British messages asserted that the "purpose of the foreign ministers' meeting should be to reach positive agreements over as wide a field as possible and . . . to narrow the differences between the respective points of view and to prepare constructive proposals for consideration by a conference of heads of government later in the summer." The French note insisted that the foreign ministers' conference show "genuine progress" toward resolution of East-West differences before France "would be disposed to accept a conference at the summit at an appropriate place & date."

Rejecting Soviet demands for the inclusion of Poland & Czechoslovakia in the foreign ministers' conference, the West proposed that the talks initially be limited to the "4 powers responsible for Germany." The West, however, renewed its suggestion that "German advisers," presumably representing both the East & West German Govts., be invited for consultation by the 4 foreign ministers. The West agreed to consider "the participation of other governments at a certain stage in negotiations." (A West German note to the USSR agreed Mar. 26 to send advisers to the foreign ministers' meeting on condition that participating Govts. were not limited in the introduction of agenda items "directly connected with the problems dealt with."

The USSR, in similar notes delivered to the U.S., Britain & France Mar. 30, agreed to join in a foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva May 11 and expressed "satisfaction" that the Western powers had agreed "to start solving urgent international questions at a foreign ministers' conference & a summit meeting."

The Soviet messages accepted Western agenda suggestions and agreed the primary goal of the foreign ministers' session would be to pave the way for a summit meeting. Rejecting French contentions, the USSR asserted that if the foreign ministers' talks proved "inadequate," the proposed summit meeting would be more, not less necessary. The USSR expressed "regret" that the West had not agreed to the participation of Poland & Czechoslovakia in the talks but it agreed to defer the question until the conference began. It specifically welcomed the West's agreement to the inclusion of advisers from East & West Germany.

'Ike' Vs. Summit 'Bluff.' Pres. Eisenhower declared Mar. 25 that he would be party to a summit meeting only if it were convened by "heads of government who are acting voluntarily" in the "belief that real measures can be discussed profitably by all of us."

Mr. Eisenhower, rejecting in advance any Soviet effort to "bluff" or "blackmail" Western leaders into a summit conference, denied that he had given visiting British Prime Min. Macmillan a firm commitment of U.S. participation in a heads-of-government meeting. The President reiterated that a summit meeting, "if there is one," would be held only if the prior foreign ministers' conference showed "progress that justified it." He conceded, however, that a summit conference would be necessary for solution of major East-West differences because Premier Khrushchev was the only Soviet official with "the authority really to negotiate." [See p. 90A1-D2]

(Macmillan, briefing the House of Commons Mar. 25 on the results of his talks with Mr. Eisenhower, made clear his belief that there would be a summit meeting regardless of the outcome of the foreign ministers' conference. "As regards the likelihood of a summit conference," Macmillan said, "I would say that everyone seems to think there will be one.")

ATOMIC ENERGY

Argus Data Released. Scientific details of the 1958 Project Argus nuclear tests in space were made public Mar. 25 in a White House report prepared by Pres. Eisenhower's Science Advisory Com. & the Intl. Geophysical Year Com. of the National Academy of Sciences.

The report, explained to newsmen by Defense Research & Engineering Dir. Herbert York, confirmed that the project's 3 ionospheric nuclear bursts had generated intense radioactivity which was trapped within the earth's magnetic field. This created an artificial auroral glow and an arc-shaped electron field which migrated eastward, encircling the earth within "a matter of hours." The doughnut-shaped radiation shell extended 4,000 miles from earth at its midpoint and a few hundred miles from the globe at its northern & southern extremities.

Radiation contained in the shell was described as "comparable" to the natural radiation contained in the Van Allen radiation belts between which it was situated. The radioactivity, however, diminished rapidly and was "barely observable" when the radio of Explorer IV (earth satellite used to monitor the radiation shell) fell silent in late Sept. 1958. The Pioneer III deep-space probe launched Dec. 6, 1958 detected a "small residuum" of electrons from the tests, but none was discerned by the Pioneer IV rocket launched Mar. 3.

The report made clear that "no fallout hazard" resulted from the Project Argus nuclear detonations "because of the small yields involved & the high altitude of the bursts."

(Dr. Robert Jastrow of the Natl. Aeronautic & Space Admin.'s theoretical division told newsmen Mar. 27 that a scientific symposium held in Washington earlier that day had concluded that the outer Van Allen radiation belt [8,000-12,000 mi. from earth] & possibly the inner Van Allen belt [1,400-3,400 mi. from earth] were caused by particles of hot, energetic solar gases trapped in the earth's magnetic field.)

(Pres. Alexander Nesmeyanov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said Mar. 28 that the USSR's Sputnik III satellite & Lunik space probe had detected 2 large radiation belts near the earth. The outer belt was said to extend for a distance of 10 earth radii [approx. 40,000 mi.], the inner & more intense field was said to begin at 375-625 mi. from earth.) [See p. 89F3]

U.S. Fallout Rise Reported. The concentration of radioactive strontium-

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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90 from nuclear test fallout was described by Defense Dept. officials Mar. 21 as "greater in the United States than in any other area in the world."

The warning was contained in letters exchanged by Maj. Gen. Herbert B. Loper, Special Atomic Energy Assistant to the Defense Secy., & Dr. Willard F. Libby, scientist member of the AEC, and made public by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. chairman.

Loper, writing to Libby Feb. 19 concerning the current U.S. program for monitoring & analyzing nuclear test fallout, asserted that "recent indications are that the radioactivity in the stratosphere has a residence half-life of 2 years (in contrast to the previously assumed value of about 7 years)* & the present amount of strontium-90 in the stratosphere would be maintained by the injection of about 6 megatons of fission products per year. The concentration of the strontium-90 on the surface of the earth is greater in the United States" than anywhere else.

Loper blamed the unusual concentration of strontium-90 in the U.S. on the existence of "a latitude band of maximum dripout [of radioactive debris in the stratosphere] which is from 35°-50° north or south." He asserted that the "danger of carbon-14 & cesium-137 [from fallout] has been examined and the immediate probability of any one individual being affected is about one in 500,000."

Libby, replying to Loper Feb. 27, conceded that "the evidence in favor" of existence of a maximum fallout band in the northern & southern hemispheres was "increasing." He observed, however, that "a considerable part of the peak in observed fallout in these latitudes in the northern hemisphere is due to tropospheric or local fallout which was never in the stratosphere." Libby also conceded that his "previous value of 7 years" for the residual half-life of stratospheric fallout debris should be reduced to "about 4 years." He said, however, that Loper's estimate of the current amount of fallout in the stratosphere apparently did not include "the Russian [test] series of last October, which . . . increased the stratospheric inventory by about 50%."

Soviet Tests Blamed. Libby had warned Mar. 13 that the Sept. 30-Oct. 25, 1958 Soviet nuclear test series virtually had doubled the amount of radioactive debris in the stratosphere and would result in a "tremendous" increase in fallout for a few years.

A scientific paper read for Libby at the U. of Washington in Seattle reported that the 14 nuclear devices detonated in the last Soviet test series had added an amount of radioactive debris to the stratosphere equivalent to that produced by fission (atomic) bomb detonations totalling 20 megatons. The inventory of radioactive debris in the stratosphere before the Soviet tests was estimated as the equivalent of 25 to 32 megatons of fission bombs. 20 megatons of the pre-Soviet-test total had been produced by the U.S.' 1954 Pacific series, generally regarded as the "dirtiest" ever held in terms of radioactive debris.

Libby indicated support for current AEC efforts to continue U.S. nuclear tests, but he urged that all future testing be carried out underground. He asserted that underground tests would provide data still lacking on the nature of nuclear explosions and would "greatly reduce world-wide fallout." Libby, who asserted that much of the strontium-90 which passed into the human food chain came from fallout debris deposited directly on plant leaves by rainfall, admitted that estimates of the residual half-life of stratospheric fallout should be reduced from 10 to about 6 years.

(Testifying before the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., Libby had given assurances Feb. 27 that the average radioactive content of U.S. food currently was "well below" maximum permissible levels. He asserted that the high content of strontium-90 found in some Minnesota wheat represented an "isolated sample" and that a ton of the contaminated wheat would have to be eaten to acquire a quantity of strontium-90 considered potentially dangerous. He conceded, however, that the Minnesota wheat samples tested had contained 16-77 micromicrocuries of strontium-90 in the 1956 crop, 46-113 in the 1957 crop & 34-60 in the 1958 crop.) [See pp. 58G3, 19A1, 2F1]

Fallout Secrecy Charged. The disclosure of new information on the growth of radioactive fallout from nuclear tests was reported to be the result of pressure from Congressional Democrats. It was accompanied by charges that the AEC & Defense Dept. kept fallout data from the public.

Sen. Anderson, in a statement issued Mar. 21 with the Loper-Libby letters, asserted that the Defense Dept. was "gagging the Joint Committee [on Atomic Energy] on making public some important data on fallout from weapon tests." Anderson had told newsmen Mar. 19 that the Defense Dept. had tried "to hush up" the information because it was contrary to AEC policies on fallout & testing and would "upset some of those running around saying fallout is no more dangerous than the luminescent dial on a watch."

Chrmn. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) of the Senate Disarmament Subcom. charged Mar. 23 that the AEC had been "playing down the dangers of radioactive fallout as it pursued its weapons program." Asserting that the data had been "held back" because "it casts doubt on some . . . [Govt.] statements" on the danger of atomic weapons tests, Humphrey said that it was "becoming apparent that the [AEC] . . . with its important & primary interest in the field of atomic weapons & . . . power, is not the best agency to conduct research on fallout & its effects on human health & heredity." He urged that the program be transferred to the Public Health Service.

'Ike' Denies Secrecy. A White House statement issued Mar. 25 asserted that, to Pres. Eisenhower's knowledge, "there has been no suppression of information on fallout."

Mr. Eisenhower declared that "every effort is being made by this Govt. to develop the facts about fallout & to disclose these facts fully to the public." He asserted that the AEC currently was spending $18 million annually "on problems associated with radiation standards & protection" and that the National Academy of Sciences' Committees on Biological Effects of Radiation Hazards had been asked to recommend new radiation research. He said that the Feb. 19 Defense Dept. letter concerning fallout had been classified because its findings were "preliminary" and it contained national security information. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 220G2]

Chrmn. John A. McCone of the AEC denied Mar. 24 that the Admin. had suppressed fallout information. He disclosed that he had called on the National Academy of Sciences to arrange a "government-wide" review of the fallout problem. McCone told the joint committee that the AEC "has not been derelict . . . in studying radioactive fallout" or in transmitting resulting data to the U.S. public & UN. He asserted that the AEC had spent $146 million on radiation research since 1946.

Health - Education - Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming told newsmen Mar. 16 that current maximum permissible radiation standards represented only a "calculated estimate" but that he had requested $1,349,100 for Public Health Service radiation programs during fiscal 1960.

A 12-member National Advisory Com. on Radiation, set up by Surgeon Gen. Leroy E. Burney, recommended Mar. 26 that the U.S.' radiation protection program be shifted from the AEC to the Public Health Service. The committee, headed by Dr. Russell H. Morgan of John Hopkins U.,† asserted that it would be "unwise to continue the assignment of . . . the public health aspects of atomic energy to the same agency [the AEC] that has a prime interest in the promotional aspects of the field." It recommended that the Public Health Service

* The average length of time for which radioactive particles remained in the stratosphere (above 40,000 ft.) before descending into the atmosphere and making contact with the earth's surface as fallout. Since such particles were subject to the normal degenerative radiation process, the longer they were retained in the stratosphere, the less radioactivity they would impart to the atmosphere & earth on their descent as fallout.

† Other committee members: Dr. Victor P. Bond of the Brookhaven (N.Y.) National Laboratory, Dr. Richard H. Chamberlain of the U. of Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. James F. Crow of the U. of Wisconsin, Dr. Herman E. Hillboe, N.Y. State Health Commissioner, Dr. Hardin B. Jones of the U. of California, Dr. Edward B. Lewis of the California Inst. of Technology, Dr. Berwyn F. Mattison, American Public Health Assn. executive secretary, Dr. Lauriston S. Taylor of the National Bureau of Standards, Dr. George W. Thorn of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Dr. Abel Wolman of Johns Hopkins U., Dr. Arthur H. Wuehrmann of the U. of Alabama.

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be given "ultimate authority" over a radiation protection program to cost $2½ million in fiscal 1960 & rise to $50 million annually within 5 years.

MIDDLE EAST

Iraq Red Purge Seen. 3 Western newsmen expelled from Iraq Mar. 26 reported that 5,000 to 6,000 persons had been arrested in a sweeping Communist-led purge of the Iraqi Govt. following the recent army revolt.

The 3 Western correspondents—Larry Collins of UPI, Winston Burdett of CBS & William McHale of Time & Life—reported that Communists had assumed key posts in the Kassem Govt. and had launched a virulent campaign of propaganda & demonstrations against the West & United Arab Republic. The press & radio were reported to be under direct control of Natl. Guidance Dir. Dhummoun Ayyoub, Broadcasting Dir. Gen. Selim Fakri, & Chief Censor Lutfi Taher, all described as Communists.

Those purged following the revolt were said to include ex-Foreign Min. Abdul Jabbar Jomard, ex-Social Affairs Min. Naguib Taleb & 150 leading Iraqi army officers. Arrests were said to have been centered on civil servants, students & professors, nationalist politicians & middle-rank army officers. 4 Iraqi air force officers—Col. Abdullah Najih, Capt. Kassim Azawi, Lt. Achmed Mahdi Ashur & Lt. Fadhil Nasser—were condemned to death Mar. 28 by a Baghdad People's Court for their attempted bombing of the Baghdad radio transmitter Mar. 9 in rebel aircraft. [See pp. 82G1-B2, 73E3-74E1, 42D1]

(Foreign Ministry Undersecy. Ali Haider Sulaiman was appointed Mar. 28 as the first Iraqi ambassador to the U.S. since the July 1958 overthrow of the Iraqi monarchy.)

(The British Foreign Office announced Mar. 30 that RAF personnel & equipment would be withdrawn from the British-built Habbaniya Air Base, 50 miles west of Baghdad. Established as an RAF base in the 1930s, Habbaniya had been used under an Apr. 4, 1955 agreement for training Iraqis in use & maintenance of British aircraft. The base currently was manned by 300 RAF men.) [See pp. 90E2, A3; Vol. XVIII, 251E3]

USSR Vs. Mid-East Pacts. A Soviet Govt. statement issued Mar. 25 declared that the USSR would "take necessary measures to insure the security" of its southern frontiers in view of the recent signing of bilateral defense agreements by the U.S. with Turkey, Iran & Pakistan.

The Soviet declaration warned that Turkey, Iran & Pakistan risked making "their territories the fields of battles fought out in the . . . interests of big American & British monopolies." It charged U.S. "ruling circles" with acting as "an international gendarme against the peoples of Eastern countries" and warned that "no military alliances, hammered together by the colonial powers, can stem the . . . liberation of the peoples of the East." It warned Turkey not to let the U.S. establish missile bases intended for use against the USSR. [See pp. 82A3, 74C2-E3]

UAR-Lebanon Pledge. Pres. Nasser of the UAR met Mar. 25 with Pres. Fouad Chehab of Lebanon and pledged the UAR to respect Lebanon's integrity & independence.

Meeting on the Lebanese-Syrian border, Nasser & Chehab reached agreement on unspecified support for Arab nationalist policies and on elimination of Lebanese-UAR economic disagreements. The economic agreement was believed to involve ending of Syrian restrictions & taxes on Lebanese transit trade to the Mediterranean. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 383B1, 374G1]

Nasser, who returned to Cairo Mar. 26 from a month-long visit to the Syrian Region of the UAR, said at an officers' meeting Mar. 30 that the UAR would "crush the Communist agents" as it had "crushed the imperialist agents." "We believed," Nasser asserted, "at the beginning of our revolution that the Communists were independent, but they proved to be agents of Moscow." [See pp. 90C3, 82D2]

Jordan. King Hussein ended aid talks with U.S. officials in Washington Mar. 26 and told the Natl. Press Club that Pres. Nasser of the UAR had turned against communism after opening the Middle East to Soviet penetration and exploiting Arab nationalism for "selfish & personal interests." Hussein, who had met Pres. Eisenhower again Mar. 25, told CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" Mar. 29 that Iraq was in danger of falling under Communist rule as a result of a Soviet campaign "to deny the free world the oil of the Middle East" and to "step into Africa." [See p. 90E3]

Hussein was accompanied in his Washington aid talks by Premier Samir el-Rifai, Finance & Economy Min. Saman Dawoud, Natl. Guidance Min. Abdel Moneim Rifai, Agriculture Min. Akif el-Faiz, Vice Pres. Anastas Hananiya of the Jordan Development Board, & Maj. Gen. Sadiq Shara, Jordanian chief of staff. Rifai, who had requested $50 million in U.S. aid annually to replace British subsidies, apparently failed to win a firm U.S. commitment for an annual subsidy. (U.S. aid to Jordan during fiscal 1959 was reported to total $34 million to date.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 338A1]

Israel. Foreign Min. Golda Meir warned Western nations Mar. 30 against supporting Nasser in the "false hope" of "attracting him to the West." She told the Knesset that "strengthening" Nasser would not guarantee that the UAR would side permanently with the West against the USSR in the Middle East. [See p. 90F3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 26 nominated Labor Department Solicitor Stuart Rothman, 44, St. Paul Republican, to be NLRB general counsel despite the objections of Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.), ranking Republican of the Senate Labor Committee. Goldwater had recommended Michael J. Bernstein, GOP counsel to the Senate Labor Committee, for the post. He had written to the President Mar. 25 to oppose Rothman's nomination. After the nomination, Goldwater again wrote to Mr. Eisenhower to protest that Rothman was not competent. Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell had fought for Rothman's appointment. Rothman was opposed by several other GOP Congress members & business interests. He had drafted Administration labor law proposals that some considered inadequate. He was criticized also for the vigor with which he had enforced wage & hour standards. [See p. 93C2]

Pres. Eisenhower returned to Washington Mar. 30 after a 5-day Easter holiday at his Gettysburg farm and was advised by his physician, Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, to take a vacation where he could enjoy warm weather & exercise. [See p. 52D-E1]

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 23 signed a bill (HR2260) extending the peacetime draft until July 1, 1963. [See p. 84G2]

Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress Mar. 26 for a $1,563,200,000 supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1960 military construction. His request: Air Force $894 million, Army $341 million, Navy $244 million, Defense Department LORAN (Long Range Navigation) stations $23,200,000, Air National Guard $17 million, Army National Guard $11 million, Army Reserve $20 million, Naval Reserve $9 million, AF Reserve $4 million. [See p. 21C1]

The President, rejecting contentions that heavier government expenditures would stimulate economic expansion, said at a savings-bond conference in Washington Feb. 25 that "I cannot think of any doctrine or any statement that is so false as this one." "Fiscal soundness"—including a balanced budget—"is an essential condition of our economic health" & military security, he declared. "It is the advocates of unbalanced budgets & deficit spending in our present economic environment who are against rather than for the maintenance of healthy growth." [See p. 51A3]

Chrmn. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) of the Senate Housing Subcommittee charged at the 28th annual National Housing Conference in Washington Mar. 8 that inflationary conditions were being caused by the Eisenhower Administration's "obsession with nonexistent inflation." Accusing Mr. Eisenhower of "pushing the panic button of inflation," Sparkman explained that "the President & others have been talking a great deal about inflation lately" and thereby bringing on a situation in which investers "desert the bond market" and "escape into the stock market." [See p. 36G2]

House GOP leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) said Mar. 3, after a meeting of the President & Congressional Republican leaders, that Mr. Eisenhower shared the legislators' views

that TVA should be charged the "going rate of interest" on the $1½ billion federal investment in TVA power production. Currently, he said, it paid no interest. Halleck said the President also agreed that TVA should start repaying the principal annually, that expansion of the TVA service area should be limited and that curbs should be placed on the issuance of TVA revenue bonds. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) had introduced a bill to accomplish some of these objectives. [See p. 22D3]

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Mar. 3 for authority to appoint a 5-member commission to study the problems of government management of telecommunication resources & the allocation of radio frequencies between government & non-government users. The House already had voted $150,000 for a Commerce subcommittee study of frequency allocation.

CONGRESS

Jobless Benefits. A compromise bill (HR5640) granting a limited 3-month extension of the emergency federal employment compensation program was passed by voice votes of the House & Senate Mar. 25 and signed by the President Mar. 31.

The measure provided that jobless persons in 17 participating states could get federal unemployment compensation if they qualified for state benefits before the Apr. 1 expiration date of the old program and used up their state benefits before July 1. Federal benefits were continued at the same rate as the state benefits and, as before, for a period only half as long as the period of the state benefits. All federal benefits were to end by July 1.

It was estimated that $78 million of federal funds would be paid to 403,000 unemployed persons during the 3 months of the limited extension. The money was to come from $218 million left over from $665,700,000 appropriated when the program was originally adopted in 1958.

The approved bill was in all essentials identical to a version previously passed by House voice vote Mar. 16. Before the final compromise, the Senate Mar. 25 had adopted, 52-32, an amendment by Sens. Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.) & Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) to continue the old program for 3 months without change and make jobless persons who did not qualify for state benefits until after Mar. 31 also eligible for federal benefits. This amendment was dropped in joint conference committee the same day, and the compromise bill then was approved by both houses.

Pres. Eisenhower originally had been opposed to any continuation of the federal program. He said at his press conference Feb. 18 that "I don't think this is the time to put the federal government back into a thing of this kind . . . when we are on a curve of rising prosperity." He told leaders of the Governors' Conference Mar. 23 that states had the duty & power to provide adequate benefits under the permanent jobless insurance program.

Asst. Labor Secy. Newell Brown told the Senate Finance Committee Mar. 20 that a 15-month extension of a broadened federal jobless benefits program, as proposed by 18 Democratic Senators, was a dole and that the Administration would fight it. Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) warned the Senate Mar. 21 that a long battle for the 15-month extension "may jeopardize" even the limited 3-month plan. [See pp. 22D-E3, 20C2; Vol. XVIII, 280D-F1]

A Democratic area redevelopment bill (S722) to provide $389,500,000 in federal grants & loans to aid areas of chronically high unemployment was passed by 49-46 Senate vote (45 D. & 4 R. vs. 30 R. & 16 D.) Mar. 23 and sent to the House. Pres. Eisenhower's proposal of a $53 million program had been rejected earlier the same day by a 52-43 vote (47 D. & 5 R. vs. 29 R. & 14 D.). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 290G2]

The Labor & Commerce Departments reported Mar. 11 that unemployment had risen from 4,724,000 in mid-January to 4,749,000 in mid-February. Employment rose simultaneously from 62,706,000 to 62,722,000. Chrmn. Raymond J. Saulnier of the Council of Economic Advisers told the National Press Club in Washington Feb. 27 that recovery from the recession was "good" so far, that he thought unemployment would drop "very rapidly" and that a "reasonable" forecast would set the figure at "not much above 3 million" by the end of the year. The Labor Department's Employment Security Bureau reported Mar. 30 that unemployment remained "relatively high" despite the business recovery but that the number of major industrial areas in which joblessness exceeded 6% ("substantial labor surplus" areas) had declined from the all-time high of 89 in July 1958 to 74 currently. The figure was 76 in January. [See pp. 93B-C2, 76A2, 23D1]

Easter Recess. Congress adjourned Mar. 26 for an 11-day Easter recess.

Republican National Chrmn. Meade Alcorn charged Mar. 29 that important work had been delayed during the pre-recess part of the Democratic-controlled session by 4 Democratic Senators who, he said, had turned the Senate into a sideshow and "propaganda & publicity forum" to promote their candidacies for a Presidential nomination. The 4 he accused: Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Stuart Symington (Mo.) & Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.).

Relatives & Rents. Alcorn charged Mar. 26 that "the House is being used as a secret gravy train for the financial benefit of Democrats, their . . . relatives, their political cronies . . . & their front porches."

In regard to the latter charge, Rep. Randall S. Harmon (D., Ind.), 55, had confirmed Mar. 4 that he had glassed in the front porch of his home in Muncie, Ind. and was charging the government the maximum permissible rent of $100 a month plus the maximum allowable annually ($600) for office expense for his own use of his porch as his Congressional district office. His wife was on the public payroll at $4,424.16 a year for running the office. Harmon said he had converted the porch because suitable space was not available in the Muncie Post Office, and private offices in convenient Muncie locations rented for $200 to $300 monthly. He said Congress members should get "3 times" their $22,500-a-year salaries, and Mrs. Harmon said Mar. 5 that "when I saw how much other [Congressional employes] . . . are getting, I certainly feel I deserve more money." (Harmon, a tool-&-die worker, had been beaten in 5 campaigns for a GOP Congressional nomination & 2 for a Democratic nomination before winning a Democratic contest without the party organization's support in 1958. He said Mar. 6 that he could balance the federal budget: "what we ought to do is get all this money in savings accounts all over the country out into circulation" because "it doesn't do anybody but the bankers any good where it is now.") [See p. 62G1]

Records made public by the House Mar. 31 showed that:

Rep. Ralph J. Scott (D., N.C.) was charging the government $100 a month for space in his own law office, which he had leased to his wife, Verna, and then rented back to the government as his district office; Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R., Va.) filed for $100 a month for office space in M. T. Broyhill & Sons Corp. across the river from Washington; Rep. Otto E. Passman (D., La.) collected $100 a month for space in his own Passman Wholesale Equipment Co. in Monroe, La.; Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D., N.Y.) charged the government $100 a month for space in his Halpern, Keogh & St. John law office; Rep. Michael J. Feighan (D., O.) charged the government $100 a month for space in a Cleveland law firm owned by himself & his brothers; Rep. W. Pat Jennings (D., Va.) collected $100 a month for space in a building he owned in Marion, Va.; Rep. J. Vaughn Gary (D., Va.) charged the government $100 monthly for space in his Shewmake, Gary, Goddin & Blackwell law office in Richmond; Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R., N.Y.) collected $75 a month for space in his own Huntington, N.Y. law office; Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt (D., Va.) had $75 a month paid to his brother, George, for office space in Appomattox; Chrmn. Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) of the House Republican Campaign Committee had $65 a month paid to his brother, Robert, for space in Huntington, Pa.; Rep. T. Ashton, Thompson (D., La.) charged the government $90 monthly for office space in his sister-in-law's flower shop; Rep. Walter Mumma (R., Pa.) collected $65 a month for space in a building he owned in Harrisburg; Rep. Iris F. Blitch (D., Ga.) listed no address for the Homerville, Ga. "official office space" for which she collected $100 monthly; Rep. Jack Westland (R., Wash.) charged the government $100 a month for office space in the GOP Central Committee office in Everett, Wash.; Rep. Charles M. Teague (R., Calif.) charged the government $100 monthly for office space in the GOP Central Committee office in Ventura, Calif.; Rep. James C. Healey (D., N.Y.) charged $1,025 in 1957 for office space in the Sedgewick Democratic Club in New York; ex-Rep. Frederic R. Coudert (R., N.Y.) had $750 in rent paid by the government to Coudert Brothers in New York in 1956-57; the government was charged for offices rented by Reps. James H. Morrison (D., La.), Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.) & Charles Diggs Jr. (D., Mich.) from companies or persons bearing their own last names.

Rep. Steven V. Carter (D., Ia.) announced in the House Feb. 25 that he was cutting the government salary of his son, pre-law student Steven Anthony Carter, 19, from $11,872.26 a year to $6,402 but "reserve[d] the right to adjust his salary" "as time goes on & his work & tasks are modified." [See p. 62D-E1]

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.) told the House Feb. 25 that he had put the wives of a son & a grandson

on his office payroll, intended to raise their government pay and "only regret[ted] that so many members [of Congress] show no inclination to to take care of their own [relatives]" by putting them on the public payroll.

Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D., N.Y.), 68, confirmed Mar. 12 that his entire $38,497 annual office personnel allowance went to 8 political friends—none relatives of his—for part-time work in New York. Since this left nothing for his Washington office, 2 aides of the House Public Works Committee, of which Buckley was chairman, worked in his Washington office & 2 more worked for him in New York. Total pay of all 12: $70,171 a year. Buckley said there was "nothing wrong" with committee aides' doing his personal district work because "they are under my direction as chairman and work where they are assigned."

Rep. Francis E. Dorn (R., N.Y.) confirmed Mar. 23 that his law partner, Arthur J. P. Smith of Brooklyn, received $6,700 a year from the government as one of his Congressional district office employes in Brooklyn.

The N.Y. Herald Tribune reported Mar. 29 that at least 22 relatives of 17 Senators were on the Senate payroll and that 2 other Senators had employed relatives within the past 12 months. The relatives employed (salaries not listed in most cases because of Senate secrecy):

Diane Carroll, 27, daughter of Sen. John A. Carroll (D., Colo.), Georgetown University Law School student, cut from $12,500 a year to $10,500 after her case was publicized; Mary Jane Case, daughter of Sen. Francis H. Case (R., S.D.), college student until her marriage 4 weeks previously, after which she left for Bangkok; Mary Heiser, sister of Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.), hired at $2,679 a year; Nell Eastland, daughter & secretary of Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.); Mrs. Lucretia Caldwell Engle, wife & secretary of Sen. Clair A. Engle (D., Calif.); Margaret L. Ervin, daughter of Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N.C.); Mrs. Christine M. Coggins, niece of Sen. Albert A. Gore (D., Tenn.), at $4,951 a year; Mrs. Grace G. Keys, Gore's sister, employed by the Senate Post Office; Joe A. Marks, Gore's nephew, $4,192-a-year Senate Post Office employe; Mrs. Sue H. McCandless, daughter of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), $5,735-a-year employe of the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, of which Hennings was chairman; Sam Houston Johnson & Mrs. Sam Houston (Mary) Johnson, brother & sister-in-law of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.); Gladys N. Johnston, cousin of Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.), $7,374-a-year clerical assistant of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, of which Johnston was chairman; Robert F. Kennedy, brother of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), $16,000-a-year chief counsel to the Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Practices, of which Kennedy was a member; Maureen Mansfield, wife of Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), who had joined his staff when his administrative aide became ill but who no longer worked for him; Richard C. Martin, 37, Korean war-wounded son of Sen. Thomas E. Martin (R., La.), who was employed from the summer of 1955 until Sept. 1, 1958, while attending Georgetown University Law School, but who was kept on the payroll until December in lieu of terminal leave; Mrs. Mary L. McNamara, Sen. Pat V. McNamara's (D., Mich.) wife; Joseph Cribben, McNamara's nephew; Charles E. Murray, son of Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.), who started working on his father's staff as a file clerk at $1,800 a year in 1937 and whose salary had been reported recently as $16,300 annually; William Don Russell & Richard B. Russell 3d, nephews of Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.); William L. Saltonstall, son of Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.); Ivo H. Sparkman, wife of Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.); Richard Yarborough, son of Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D., Tex.).

The Herald Tribune reported that Sens. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) & John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) had employed their law-student sons in the summer of 1957.

ARMED FORCES

A-Strength 'Excessive.' The U.S. had considerably more atomic retaliatory strength than it needed to destroy the USSR, 2 members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff asserted in hitherto-secret January-February testimony made public Mar. 30 by the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

According to Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army chief of staff, "the aggregate [of U.S. A-strength] is excessive to the requirements."

Taylor told the subcommittee the U.S. had "thousands" of "vehicles capable of delivering the atomic realiatory attack" although he had concluded, after 3½ years of study, that the "requirement" was only "hundreds of vehicles." His requirement figure, he said, was reached by determining the number of "bombs required on target" plus "possible losses" from all causes plus a safety factor of several times "the theoretical requirement."

Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, chief of naval operations, testified that "we have a capability to destroy the elements of Russia which will make her, first, not start a war, and if she does, to prevent her from carrying it on effectively." He conceded that the U.S. did not know where all the Soviet targets were and therefore could not "destroy all of them." "What we can destroy," he said, "would be the ability of Russia to continue a war. We would break her back."

"I think we do have too much retaliatory power, and I think that we should put more money into limited [war] capability," Burke declared. He said he saw "no need of building a lot of weapons systems which can be caught on the ground." He expressed uneasiness at "our national proclivity to give the locations of all ICBMs" because "it pinpoints the targets for the Russians."

Taylor admitted to the subcommittee that "qualified experts" rejected his views and that his ideas had been overruled repeatedly by the Joint Chiefs & Defense Secretary.

Burke had declared in an address before the Charleston (S.C.) Chamber of Commerce Feb. 20 that the U.S.' "ability . . . to destroy the Soviet Union in several ways & several times over" made it unnecessary for the U.S. to race the USSR in numbers of missiles. "Whether the USSR has ½ as many or several times as many missiles as the United States is really academic," he said, "as long as the Soviets know" that "we have the assured ability of destroying Russia."

(The Navy presented to the appropriations subcommittee during the hearings a report by a 3-member civilian board that held that "the U.S. fleet is not in an acceptable state of readiness." The report was produced by W. E. Blewett Jr., president of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., L. H. Quackenbush, States Marine Lines vice president, & R. E. Gibson, director of the Johns Hopkins University Applied Science Laboratory. They said the main cause of the "bad" naval situation was the "ever-widening gap" between the missions assigned to the Navy & the money provided to fulfill the missions. The manning levels of warships were said to be at an all-time low, and the board reported a serious deterioration of ships.)

Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy warned in a speech before the Detroit Economic Club Mar. 30 that the U.S. had enough A-power "to destroy the Soviet Union if it should attack us." He said that "we advertise" U.S. strength "simply to prevent any horrible miscalculation" by a "potential enemy." The U.S. & its allies also had the strength to win "brush-fire" wars, he said. McElroy, testifying before the House subcommittee, had agreed with the Joint Chiefs that planes rather than missiles would be the principle nuclear striking vehicles "for quite a little while to come." McElroy asserted at a Minneapolis press conference Mar. 30 that if the U.S. & USSR ever fought over Berlin, it would not be with rifles. [See pp. 83F1, 81C3-82A1, 34G1-B2, 11B1, F1]

Gen. Curtis E. LeMay told a business & professional group in Miami Beach, Fla. Mar. 24 that the Strategic Air Command had "well over 1,000 modern jet bombers with crews & nuclear weapons available & ready for takeoff" during the Lebanon crisis in 1958. These bombers, he said, had the "unquestioned ability to reach & effectively destroy any target in the world." He said the SAC would be in "an even more advantageous condition of readiness" in any future crisis. [See p. 21E1; Vol. XVIII, 252F2]

Under-Ice Records. The nuclear-powered submarine Skate made its 2d trip under the North Pole's ice pack Mar. 14-26 and set 2 new records by logging 3,090 miles and cruising 12 days under the ice. The trip, announced by the Navy Mar. 27, was made when the winter ice was at its thickest and high winds speeded ice-floe movement. The Skate surfaced 10 times in polynyas (open areas in the ice). One surfacing was at the geographic pole. The Navy said the trip showed that atomic submarines could "operate at any time of the year in polar regions."

While surfaced at the pole Mar. 17, crew members carried out a wish of the late Sir Hubert Wilkins, Australian polar explorer, by scattering his ashes into the wind-blown snow. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 396D-E1, 260G2]

The non-atomic submarines Trout & Harder cruised 280 miles each under ice off Newfoundland Mar 4-11 and penetrated 75 miles from the pack's edge. These distances were records for diesel submarines. Both surfaced repeatedly in polynyas.

FOREIGN

Tibet

Reds Install Puppet. The rebelling Tibetan Local Govt., headed by the Dalai Lama, was dissolved Mar. 28 by order of Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and was replaced by a regime led by the Panchen Lama.

The Red Chinese State Council shif-

ted Tibetan Local Govt. powers to a pro-Communist Preparatory Committee (formed in 1956) for creation of a Tibetan Autonomous Region. The Panchen Lama, 21, considered to be under Chinese domination, was appointed committee chairman. Pebala Choliehnamje & Ngapo Ngawang Jigme became vice chairmen. 18 "traitorous" committee members, who presumably had joined the revolt, were dismissed from the committee & replaced by 16 new appointees.

The Panchen Lama accepted his appointment as Tibetan ruler Mar. 29 in telegrams in which he informed Chou & Communist Chinese Pres. Mao Tse-tung that he would serve only until the return to Lhasa of the Dalai Lama.

The Chinese statement, signed by Chou, charged that Tibetan Local Govt. officials & "the upper strata reactionary clique" had "colluded with imperialism, assembled rebellious bandits, carried out rebellion" and "put the Dalai Lama under duress." It said rebel leaders had renounced the Chinese-Tibetan "agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet" &, on Mar. 19, had "directed the Tibetan Local Army & rebellious elements to launch a general offensive against the [Chinese] People's Liberation Army garrison in Lhasa."

Other Peiping radio broadcasts claimed Mar. 28 that 4,000 rebels had been captured with large quantities of arms & ammunition. Lhasa was said to be under Chinese control, and rebel bands were being hunted by Chinese troops. The Peiping reports charged that the rebellion had begun when "the rebellious Tibetan clique spread wild rumors" alleging that Chinese occupation forces "would detain the Dalai Lama." The rebels, reportedly supported by 4 members of the 6-man Tibetan Local Govt., were said to have received aid from the Nationalist Chinese Govt.

London Times dispatches from Kalimpong reported Mar. 25 that the Tibetan Kashag (cabinet) had proclaimed Tibetan independence and had called on Communist China to withdraw its troops from Tibetan territory. The Tibetan cabinet was said to have renounced the 1951 Tibetan-Red Chinese treaty granting China control of Tibetan military & foreign affairs on grounds of repeated Chinese violation of the treaty. Red China charged Mar. 25 that the Tibetan cabinet had revoked the 1951 treaty "under the influence of American imperialists."

Conflicting military reports reaching India Mar. 24-30 said that Chinese troops had re-established their control of the Lhasa area by Mar. 25 after 2,000 rebels had been killed in heavy Tibetan-Chinese fighting begun in the capital Mar. 19. But scattered rebel groups were said to have joined with Khamba tribesmen in their retreat toward remote areas of southern Tibet that never had been fully subjugated by the 300,000 Chinese occupation troops said to be in Tibet. [See p. 94A1; Vol. XI, 346C]

Dalai Lama Flees. Reports from Kalimpong, India said Mar. 27 that the Dalai Lama had fled Lhasa to southern Tibet Mar. 17. The Dalai Lama was believed to have joined rebellious Khamba tribesmen, who were said to control large areas of southern Tibet between the Brahmaputra River & the borders of Assam & Bhutan. Chinese Communist authorities closed the Indian-Tibetan border Mar. 27 and broadcast assurances via Lhasa radio that the Dalai Lama's personal sanctity would be respected. Chinese paratroops were reported to have been dropped in southern Tibet Mar. 30 in an effort to prevent him from reaching India.

Nehru Backs Tibetans. Prime Min. Nehru told the Indian Parliament in New Delhi Mar. 30 that the Tibetan revolt had been caused by Red China's failure to honor pledges of Tibetan "autonomy." Nehru expressed Indian sympathy for the Tibetan rebels. He said that Chou, on his 1956 visit to India, had described Tibet as "an autonomous region which has been part of the Chinese state" & would be permitted "full autonomy" by China. Nehru reported that the rebellion had caused "considerable damage" to Lhasa holy places. He indicated that India would admit Tibetan refugees on an individual basis.

Nehru rejected Chinese charges, made the previous day, that the Tibetan revolt had been planned & led by Tibetan ex-Premier Silun Lokongwa from a "command center" in Kalimpong in the Indian protectorate of Sikkim. Nehru told Parliament the Lhasa revolt was "a completely new development" and unconnected with the 3-year Khamba tribal war against Red China. He also questioned the authenticity of Chinese claims that letters from the Dalai Lama had proved him to be a prisoner of the rebels. [See p. 94E1]

Other Reaction. A U.S. State Dept. statement charged Mar. 28 that Red China had violated its pledges toward Tibet by "barbarous intervention" intended to "destroy the historical autonomy of the Tibetan people." It charged that Red China had replaced "the legitimate Tibetan Govt." with "direct military rule." Actg. State Secy. Christian A. Herter had accused Red China Mar. 26 of "ruthless suppression of human liberties" in crushing the Tibetan revolt.

Pres. Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China said Mar. 26 that his Govt. was "making every possible effort" to give Tibet military aid and soon would "join force with you [the rebels] on the mainland" to fight Communist rule. Chiang, ignoring past Nationalist declarations that Tibet was an autonomous region of China, pledged that Tibetans would be free to decide their political future when the Communists had been driven from power. He told Formosan students Mar. 29 that the Tibetan revolt was the first proof that Nationalist & mainland anti-Red forces were "acting in unison." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 271D1, 215A2]

Algeria. The death of Col. Amirouche Ait Hamouda, Algerian rebel commander for the Kabylia Mtns. area of northeast Algeria, was announced Mar. 29 by Gen. Maurice Challe, French military commander in Algeria. Amirouche, 33, was trapped & killed by French troops in the Zamer Mtns. of the Bou Saada region 200 mi. southeast of Algiers. Si Haoues, rebel military commander for the sub-Sahara region, was killed with him. 136 other rebels were reported to have been killed in the Bou Saada area Mar. 27. [See p. 94G1]

Pres. Ali Khodja of the Algiers Dept. Administrative Comm., prominent pro-French Moslem, called Mar. 26 for cease-fire talks between France & Algerian rebel leaders.

Belgian Congo. A Parliamentary inquiry into the Leopoldville African riots blamed the unrest Mar. 28 on the failure of white residents to show "understanding of the rapid evolution of part of the African population." The inquiry, led by ex-Congo Min. Andre A. Dequae, urged the creation of Congolese nationality & of an African executive class. [See pp. 78C3, 67B1, 38E2]

Britain. Albert V. Hilton, a Laborite, defeated Mrs. Elaine Kellett, a Conservative, to retain a Labor Party seat in a Parliamentary by-election Mar. 26 in Norfolk. [See p. 94C2]

6,000 members of Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament ended a 53-mi. protest march from the Aldermason, Berks. Atomic Weapons Research Establishment Mar. 30 with a Trafalgar Sq. rally demanding the banning of nuclear weapons & U.S. military bases in Britain. [See p. 13G3; Vol. XVIII, 219F1]

British Somaliland. Moderate candidates of the Natl. United Front won 7 of 13 elective Legislative Council seats Mar. 18 in British Somaliland's first general elections. 2 of the seats were won by United Front Vice Pres. Michael Mariano & Gen. Secy. Rashid Sultan Abdullahi. Tribal nominees won 3 seats and the Somali Youth League & Somali Natl. League one seat each. [See p. 66F3]

Bulgaria. The U.S. & Bulgarian Govts. announced agreement Mar. 27 on resuming full diplomatic relations, broken since Feb. 21, 1950. The accord, negotiated in Washington by Bulgarian Rep.-to-UN Peter G. Voutov & U.S. Deputy Asst. State Secy. Foy D. Kohler, was based on Bulgarian withdrawal of spy charges against ex-U.S. Min.-to-Bulgaria Donald R. Heath & on assurances that the reopened U.S. Legation in Sofia would be free of harassment. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 51D1; XVII, 291A3; X, 58H]

Burma. Troops & military police, supported by jet fighters, attacked 3,000 Chinese Nationalist troops emplaced in Wa State, Burmese Govt. officials reported Mar. 30. The Nationalists, remnants of units that crossed into Burma in 1949 after their defeat by Chinese Communists, were said to have suffered heavy losses. [See Vol. XIV, p. 86G1]

Canada. Prime Min. Diefenbaker announced Mar. 25 that Newfoundland would be given an additional $36½ million in federal aid under an economic assistance program ending in 1962. The program, begun in 1949 when Newfoundland joined Canada, was to raise Newfoundland living standards to the general Canadian level. Nfld. Premier Smallwood, who had demanded up to $15 million of federal aid annually, denounced the aid grant Mar. 26 as a betrayal of the 1949 treaty of union with Canada. [See pp. 94F2, 85D3; Vol. IX, 111A, 77G]

Cyprus. Gov. Foot, Archbishop Makarios & Fazil Kutchuk reached agreement Mar. 27 on distributing Cyprus Provisional Govt. posts among Greek & Turkish Cypriots. Greek Cypriots were to get the ministries of foreign affairs, finance, justice, commerce & industry, interior, communications and public works & labor. Turkish Cypriots were to get the defense, health & agriculture portfolios. [See p. 78C2]

France. Pres. de Gaulle conceded at a Paris news conference Mar. 25 that his economic austerity program had helped the Communist Party regain lost support in recent municipal elections. But de Gaulle criticized French leaders for stressing the "painful side of the enterprise" & for failing to stress France's strengthened economic position. He said the new economic program had (1) ended France's chronic inflation, (2) restored a strong franc for the first time in 40 years, (3) ended import quotas without causing trade imbalance and (4) encouraged a steady influx of capital into France. [See pp. 86G3, 39C1, 30A-C3, 13A2; Vol. XVIII, 422B2]

Guinea. 2 ships loaded with Soviet-bloc arms were reported to have arrived in Conakry Mar. 24 & 27 for delivery to the Guinea Govt. The first, a Czech vessel said to contain 8,000 small arms, light artillery & armored cars, was accompanied by 18 Czech military advisors. The 2d, a Polish ship, reportedly contained additional Czech arms & equipment.

Italy. Orders barring 2 Austrian politicians from the Southern Tyrol were cancelled by Italy Mar. 27 as a step toward easing tension over recent demands for more autonomy for German-speaking citizens of the Italian Tyrol. The banning of Austrian Tyrol Gov. Hans Tschiggfrey & Chrmn. Alois Oberhammer of the Austrian People's Party Tyrolean section had been blamed for an intensification of the Austrian-Italian dispute. [See pp. 78C3, 69F1]

The signing of an Italian-U.S. agreement for establishing an Italian-manned intermediate-range ballistic missile base in northern Italy was confirmed Mar. 30 by the U.S. State Dept. Nuclear warheads for the missiles were to be stored in Italy under U.S. military control. It reportedly was the first missile base agreement to be signed by the U.S. & a continental European NATO nation. [See pp. 44G2; Vol. XVIII, 426G1, 410G3]

Japan. A Tokyo District Court ruled Mar. 30 that the presence of U.S. military forces in Japan was contrary to Japanese law and that the U.S.-Japanese security treaty violated the anti-war preamble of the Japanese constitution. The opinion was handed down by Judge Akio Date, 50, as he acquitted 7 men charged with trespassing on the U.S. Air Force base at Tachikawa, near Tokyo, during 1957 demonstrations against lengthening the base's runways. [See p. 45D3; Vol. XVIII, 281G3, 106G1]

A Japanese note to the USSR offered Mar. 30 to submit the recurrent Japanese-Soviet dispute over north Pacific fishing rights to the Intl. Court of Justice. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 141D1]

Malaya. A Malayan Govt. White Paper issued Mar. 28 charged the Chinese & other foreign Communist parties with aiding Malayan Communists in efforts to overthrow Prime Min. Tengku Abdul Rahman. It charged that "armed rebellion" had been replaced by "subtle . . . subversion" in Malaya but that the remaining 350 Red guerrillas in Malaya still were supported by 500 Communist agents operating in the border areas of Thailand. [See p. 70G3]

Northern Rhodesia. Final returns Mar. 24 from elections for 20 of 22 elective seats on the Legislative Council showed that the liberal Central Africa Party had won 3 seats. The dominant United Federal Party of Federal Prime Min. Welensky was given 5 of 10 ministries on Northern Rhodesia's first multiracial Executive Council Mar. 26. [See p. 93E2]

Nyasaland. A 4-man British Govt. inquiry commission, headed by High Court Justice Sir Patrick Devlin, was appointed by Colonial Secy. Lennox-Boyd Mar. 24 to investigate Nyasaland racial unrest. [See p. 93E-F3]

Rumania. Moscow radio reported Mar. 29 that the Rumanian Govt. had authorized collective farms to seize all farmlands worked by hired labor. "Capitalist" farmers were to retain only as much land as they personally could work. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 370C2]

Southern Rhodesia. 50 members of the outlawed African Natl. Congress, including Guy Clutton-Brock, were freed Mar. 24. The state of emergency was extended for one month Mar. 25 to cope with any further African disorders. [See p. 78C1]

Soviet Union. First Secy. Vladimir Y. Semichastny of the Communist Youth League (Komsomol) was replaced Mar. 25 by Sergei Pavlovich Pavlov, former secretary of the Moscow City Komsomol. Semichastny was said to have been assigned to "responsible party work elsewhere." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 358C3, 131F3]

Mrs. Yadgar Sadykovna Nasriddinova Mar. 25 became chairman of the Uzbekistan Supreme Soviet Presidium, titular republican president. [See p. 87E1]

Premier Nikolai Y. Avkhimovich of Byelorussia & other leading Byelorussian Govt. & CP officials were criticized by Moscow Pravda Mar. 30 for "lack of initiative, bureaucracy, formalism" & "utter lack of organizational ability." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 74G3]

Copies of a new edition of the 10-volume Soviet Small Encyclopedia, cited Mar. 28 by the N.Y. Times, disclosed the posthumous political rehabilitation of these imprisoned former leaders (death dates in parentheses): A. Y. Arosev (1938), writer & diplomat; Yan A. Berzin (1941), Latvian Communist Intl. leader; P. P. Blonsky (1941), psychologist; Gleb I. Bokii (1941), secret policeman; Mikhail I. Vasiliev-Uzhin (1937), Soviet Supreme Court deputy chairman 1934-37; I. I. Vatzetis (1938), Frunze Military Academy director; Alexander K. Voronsky (1943), writer & Trotskyite; Alexei K. Gastev (1941), poet, Central Inst. of Labor director; Mikhail P. Gerasimov (1939), poet; Artem Vesyoly (1939), writer.

Soviet proposals for launching a hovering earth satellite for use as a TV relay for broadcasts to wide areas of the globe were reported Mar. 28 by the N.Y. Times. The project, which called for placing a satellite in a 22,400-mi.-high orbit timed to match the earth's rotation, was suggested to the USSR's Communications Ministry by Prof. S. I. Katayev. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 416C2]

The opening of Sebastopol & other Crimean areas to foreign tourists this summer was announced Mar. 29 by Izvestia. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 303B1]

West Germany. An assessment of current West German military strength published Mar. 28 by the N.Y. Times contained these estimates: Army—114,000 men in 5 combat & 4 training & cadre divisions, 2 additional divisions to be formed Apr. 1 (goal: 200,000 men in 12 divisions); Air Force—40,500 men (300 pilots) with 100 operational combat planes (goal: 24 squadrons, 10 of them operational by 1960; 100,000 men, including 2,000 flying officers, at full strength); Navy—18,500 men in 125 vessels, including U.S. & British-built destroyers, 3 reconditioned World War II submarines & 42 minesweepers (goal: 25,000 men in 200 vessels totalling 200,000 tons, including 12 new destroyers & 12 new 350-ton submarines); Territorial Defense —12,000 men subject only to national control (goal: 25,000 men forming cadre command for 600,000 reservists). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 403G1]

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico. 2d Secy. Nicolai M. Remisov & military attaché Nicolai V. Aksenov of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City were ordered Mar. 31 to leave Mexico because of their alleged involvement in a nation-wide railroad strike called Mar. 25. It was charged that Demetrio Vallejo, secy.-gen. of the Railroad Workers Union and an

ex-CP member, had been in frequent conferences with Remisov & Aksenov. Vallejo & 500 other alleged strike leaders were arrested Mar. 28. The strike was called to support a strike by workers on 2 small lines for a 16% wage increase.

Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos announced Jan. 23 that diplomatic relations with Guatemala had been broken due to the Dec. 31, 1958 strafing of Mexican shrimp boats by the Guatemalan AF in the Pacific off Champerico, Guatemala. 3 Mexican fishermen were killed, 14 wounded & 11 arrested in the incident.

Guatemala had rejected several Mexican protests on grounds that the ships were within its territorial waters, which the Guatemalan Govt. claimed extended 12 miles from shore. In a nation-wide address Jan. 25, Guatemalan Pres. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes charged Mexico with massing "air, sea & land military forces on our maritime & land borders." He defended the strafing, saying that "our maritime riches in our territorial waters have been robbed continuously & pitilessly for years." The Mexican Defense Ministry denied to the UN Jan. 27 that any troop concentrations had taken place. However, an international bridge linking Guatemala & Mexico was destroyed by Guatemalans Jan. 29 in an anti-Mexican demonstration. It was also charged Jan. 9 by Guatemalan-Amb.-to-Mexico Col. Arturo Ramirez Pinto that a conspiracy to overthrow the Guatemalan Govt. was based in Mexico.

OBITUARIES

Johnny Allen, 53, baseball pitcher for N.Y. Giants, Yankees, Cleveland Indians, St. Louis Browns & Brooklyn Dodgers 1932-44, realtor; Mar. 29 in St. Petersburg, Fla. of heart ailment. (He set a .938 record percentage for games won by winning 15 and losing one with the Indians in 1937.)

Franz Bluecher, 63, West German deputy chancellor 1949-57, ex-leader of rightwing Free Democratic Party, financial expert, West German representative on European Coal & Steel Community's High Authority since 1957; Mar. 26 in Bad Godesberg of liver ailment. [See Vol. XV, p. 338C2]

Barthelemy Boganda, 48, premier of the Central African Republic (formerly French territory of Ubango-Shari); Mar. 21 in the crash of 2-engine Atlas flying boxcar 100 miles southwest of Bagui. (All 9 occupants of the plane, including Info. Min. Jean Senez, were killed. Boganda, son of a witchdoctor, had been a Roman Catholic priest but was unfrocked after World War II when he married his secretary. He was a French National Assembly deputy 1946-58, mayor of Bangui, head of Movement for Social Evolution of Negro Africa.) [See p. 45F1]

Raymond Thornton Chandler, 70, detective story writer (The Big Sleep, Playback, The Long Goodbye), scenario writer (Murder My Sweet, Double Indemnity); Mar. 26 in La Jolla of bronchial pneumonia.

Carl Enckell, 83, Russian-born Finnish Forgn. Min. 1918-19, '22, '24, who negotiated Finnish-Russian truce in 1944, Min. to France 1919-27, industrialist; Mar. 27 in Helsinki. [See Vol. VIII, p. 246L]

Jerome Davis Greene, 84, Yokohama-born banker, secy. to Harvard Corp. 1905-10, business mgr. Rockefeller Inst. for Medical Research 1910-12 (he aided in founding Rockefeller Foundation, Brookings Inst., American Social Hygiene Assn., Inst. of Pacific Relations); Mar. 28 in Cambridge, Mass.

Col. Byron Quimby Jones, 70, World War I chief of aviation training, who held 1915 U.S. endurance record for solo flight (8 hr. 53 min.); Mar. 30 in Washington. (He was the first pilot to put a plane into a tailspin deliberately and to pull out successfully, the first Army pilot to do aerobatics, loop the loop & stall a plane.)

Samuel Wilder King, 72, Hawaii governor 1953-57, ex-GOP delegate to Congress, chrmn. Hawaii Statehood Comm. 1949-53; Mar. 24 in Honolulu. [See Vol. XVII, p. 244B1]

Gleb Maximilyanovich Krizhizhanovsky, 87, Soviet engineer, oldest revolutionist in Communist movement (arrested with Lenin in 1895), a director of first Soviet 5-yr. plan in 1921; death reported by Moscow radio Mar. 31.

MISCELLANOUS

Ship Collision. The Grace Line cruise ship Santa Rosa collided with the tanker Valchem early Mar. 26 in fog off Atlantic City. 4 Valchem crewmen were killed.

Torrential rains & storms in the Malagache Republic (Madagascar) killed about 100 persons and made 100,000 homeless Mar. 26-29, it was reported Mar. 29. About 400,000 persons fled Mar. 28 from low-lying districts in Tananarive, the capital.

Northeast Airlines plane crash Aug. 15, 1958, in which 25 persons were killed, was attributed by the CAB Mar. 26 to the pilot's poor judgment. The board said pilot John T. Burnham (who died in the crash) had failed to abandon a landing approach despite poor visibility. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 272D2]

Mrs. Ellen Church, 38, was reported to have admitted to police in Denville, N.J. Mar. 25 that she had slain her 2 youngest children and attempted to kill the 2 eldest because she thought that she & the children were insane. Police discovered Katherine, 2, beaten to death and Kenneth, 6 mo., strangled. Elizabeth, 14, & Stephen, 9, had been given sleeping tablets. They recovered. The report on a psychiatric examination Mar. 25 said Mrs. Church, wife of microbiologist Dr. Brookes Church, was schizophrenic and had been insane at the time of the slayings.

Syngman Rhee, South Korean president was 84 Mar. 26. [See p. 70B3]

LEADING MARCH FILMS

New York Releases

Al Capone. Rise & fall of Chicago gangster. Screenplay by Malvin Wald & Henry Greenberg. Directed by Richard Wilson. Produced by John H. Burrows & Leonard J. Ackerman for Allied Artists. With Rod Steiger, Fay Spain, Murvyn Vye, Nehemiah Persoff, Joe de Santis, Martin Balsam. Mar. 25.

Diary of Anne Frank. Life of young Dutch-Jewish girl & her family while hiding from Nazis in Amsterdam attic. Screenplay by Frances Goodrich & Albert Hackett adapted from their play. Based on "Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl." Directed & produced by Geo. Stevens for 20th Century-Fox. With Millie Perkins, Joseph Schildkraut, Ed Wynn, Shelley Winters, Richard Beymer, Gusti Huber, Lou Jacobi, Diane Baker. Mar. 18. [See Vol. XV, p. 339C2; XII, 195J]

The Eighth Day of the Week. Polish-German-language film about young Warsaw couple's inability to find privacy. Screenplay by Marek Hlasko & Alexander Ford based on Hlasko's novel. Directed by Ford. CCC-Film, West Berlin-Film Polski Production. Rlsd. by Continental Distributing Corp. With Sonja Ziemann, Zbigniew Cybuski, Ilse Steppat, Bum Krueger, Tadeusz Lomnicki. Mar. 23.

Green Mansions. Rima, ephemeral "bird girl" of W. H. Hudson's novel, becomes involved with Venezuelan revolutionist. Screenplay by Dorothy Kingsley. Directed by Mel Ferrer. Produced by Edmund Grainger for MGM. With Audrey Hepburn, Anthony Perkins, Lee J. Cobb, Sessue Hayakawa, Henry Silva, Nehemiah Persoff. Mar. 18.

The Law Is the Law. French-Italian-language comedy about border battle of wits between French cop & Italian smuggler. Screenplay by Jacques Emmanuel & Jean Charles Tacchella. Directed by Christian-Jacque. Produced by Les Film Atlane-Filmsonor-France Cinema Productions. With Fernandel, Toto, Noel Roquevert, Mario Besozzi, Nathalie Nervel. Mar. 10.

Lonelyhearts. Newsman writing advice-to-lovelorn column becomes involved in life of advice seeker. Written & produced by Dore Schary. Based on Nathanael West's novel. Directed by Vincent J. Donehue. Rlsd. by United Artists. With Montgomery Clift, Robt. Ryan, Myrna Loy, Dolores Hart, Maureen Stapleton, Frank Maxwell, Jackie Coogan. Mar. 4.

Room at the Top. Poor north country Englishman makes his way through an advantageous marriage. Screenplay by Neil Patterson based on John Braine's novel. Directed by Jack Clayton. Produced by John James Woolf for Romulus films. With Laurence Harvey, Simone Signoret, Heather Sears, Donald Wolfit, Donald Houston, Hermione Baddley. Mar. 30.

Sheriff of Fractured Jaw. British gun salesman of 1880s becomes western sheriff through misunderstandings. Screenplay by Arthur Dales. Directed by Raoul Walsh. Produced by Daniel M. Angel for 20th Century-Fox. With Kenneth More, Jayne Mansfield, Henry Hull, Robt. Morley, Bruce Cabot. Mar. 13.

Some Like It Hot. Satire on 1920s. Screenplay by Billy Wilder & I. A. L. Diamond. Directed & produced by Wilder for United Artists. With Marilyn Monroe, Jack Lemmon, Tony Curtis, Geo. Raft, Pat O'Brien, Joe E. Brown, Nehemiah Persoff. Mar. 29.

The Sound and The Fury. About decaying southern family. Screenplay by Irving Ravetch & Harriet Frank Jr. based on Wm. Faulkner's novel. Directed by Martin Ritt. Produced by Jerry Wald for 20th Century-Fox. With Yul Brynner, Joanne Woodward, Margaret Leighton, Albert Dekker, Ethel Waters, Jack Warden, Françoise Rosay. Mar. 27.

Stranger in My Arms. US airman attending memorial for dead comrade reveals latter's cowardice. Screenplay by Peter Berneis based on Robt. Wilder's novel. Directed by Helmut Kautner. Produced by Ross Hunter for Universal International. With Mary Astor, June Allyson, Jeff Chandler, Charles Coburn, Peter Graves. Mar. 13.

Taiga. German-language film about German PWs & woman doctor in Siberian labor camp. Screenplay by Herbert Reinecker. Directed by Wolfgang Leibeneiner for Bavaria Filmkunst Production. With Ruth Leuwerik, Hannes Messemer, Gunter Pfitzmann, Victor Staal, Hans Quest, Walter Ladengast. Mar. 16.

Tempest. Van Heflin as Pugachov, Russian rebel finally taken by Cossacks loyal to Catherine the Great. Screenplay by Louis Peterson & Alberto Lattuada based on story by Alexander Pushkin. Directed by Lattuada. Produced by Dino de Laurentis for Paramount. With Silvana Mangano, Viveca Lindfors, Geoffrey Horne, Oscar Homolka, Robt. Keith, Agnes Moorehead, Helmut Dantine. Mar. 26.

The Two-Headed Spy. After 25 years of devoted service to German Army, trusted general is discovered to be British agent. Screenplay by James O'Donnell. Directed by Andre De Toth. Produced by Bill Kirby for Columbia. With Jack Hawkins, Gia Scala, Erik Schumann, Alexander Knox, Felix Aylmer, Laurence Naismith. Mar. 2.